

WILL THE LAW STAND

The Senate Discusses Taft and Rick's Decisions.

PEPPER AND GORMAN DISAGREE

The Principle of the Law Supported and Attacked—The Senate Ready to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The recent decision of Judge Taft and Rick in Ohio and Judge Speer in Georgia in relation to the rights and duties of railroad employees came up in the senate today, in connection with a resolution instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire into that and other subjects. Also whether any modifications should be made in the law concerning the relations between common carriers and their employees.

Mr. Pepper spoke in support of the resolution. He expressed the hope that the committee on interstate commerce would take hold of the question without gloves and treat it on the principle that the workingman is on an equality with the man of capital, and that a railroad employee has just as sacred rights as the employer has. He thought that Judge Rick's decision, which has been a great deal criticized by labor organizations, would be approved by them when they came to understand better its scope, and to view it in all its fullness. It was the first great declaration of principle concerning the relations between employers and employees. It was a declaration that a railroad employee was as much a common carrier as the railroad president or the director. The decision, Mr. Pepper believed, would lead to the final adjustment of all the difficulties between the employers and employees of carrying corporations. The resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Gorman Calls Them Seers.

Mr. Gorman offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two senators to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that unless he may have some further communication to make, the senate is ready to adjourn without delay. Agreed to.

Subsequently Mr. Hoar moved to reconsider the vote, and the motion was entered.

Mr. Gorman said the recent decision that employees might be restrained by an order from the court, might be fined and imprisoned if they resigned their position, was a most extraordinary decision, and one that had to be met at the very threshold of the next congress. It ought to be inquired into carefully by the senate, and he had no doubt that it was to see (while protecting the interests of commerce) that no injustice was done to individuals and that the courts of the United States should not be armed with powers as arbitrary as those of the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the anti-trust law simply extended to the commerce of the United States the principles of common law, so that he was quite certain that no such doctrine as that apprehended by the senator from Maryland would be warranted by that law.

Vest Grills Gorman.

Mr. Vest thought it unfortunate that that matter should have come up for discussion. Every lawyer knew how unsafe it was to take newspaper statements of judicial decisions. He had, for instance, been startled to see in the Washington Post that a great revolution had taken place in the meaning of the word "severed" in the case of Judge Speer's decision. He had found that it did not at all bear out the headings that Judge Speer had only affirmed to be what every lawyer knew to be the common law. He had decided that any contract or regulation in restraint of the commerce of the United States was absolutely void, and that any employee had a right to give up his employment, but that when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or any other association or corporation undertook to make a rule, and to enforce it in restraint of commerce, that rule was absolutely void. There was nothing startling or revolutionary in that. Any judge had decided such a doctrine, and the senate from Maryland spoke of it, it would be reversed by the supreme court of the United States without any dissenting opinion against its reversal. Such a doctrine would be monstrous.

Voorhees' Views.

Mr. Voorhees said that his attention had been called a few mornings ago to the recent decisions of Judge Taft and Judge Rick, and that those decisions had prompted the resolution which he had offered. He was satisfied that the interstate commerce act went further than any one supposed it did at the time of its passage. He had read Judge Speer's decision today. He thought, however, that the fault was in the law and perhaps in the willingness and sagacity of federal judges to construe the law in favor of corporate power and against the labor of the country. The most dangerous question that the country was facing today was the encroachment of corporate power, of colossal wealth, against those who were helplessly in its power. He heartily responded to the sentiment of the senator from Maryland at his grasping power of the federal judiciary, but thought that the senate ought first to clear its own streets and ought to leave it to the law remained on the statute books which punished an individual laborer for leaving the employment of a corporation, whenever he chose to do so.

Continued Today.

The debate was continued by Senator Butler and Chandler, and the question went over until tomorrow when Mr. Palmer will have the floor to speak upon it. Mr. Blackburn, from the committee on crime, reported a resolution which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the senate to permit photographic copies to be made for exhibit at the Columbian exposition of certain executive documents of the president, the chief justice and associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Jefferson's address to the senate on taking the oath of office.

Mr. Gorman Moved to Proceed to the Consideration of Executive Business and

Mr. Gorman moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business and

Mr. Hoar Antagonized the Motion, Calling for a Division.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion and resulted: Yeas, 24; nays, 10; no quorum.

A CALL OF THE SENATE FAILED TO RESULT IN A QUORUM, AND THE SENATE AT 3:30 ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

HARRINGTON'S DEFENSE.

The Weather Bureau Stated Investigation Drags Wearily On.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Counsel for Prof. Harrington opened the investigation into the charges of irregularities in the weather bureau today by cross-examining Francis Van Anker, the property clerk of the bureau. Van Anker said the first intimation he had of dishonesty on the part of the employee was in the amount of money derived from the sale of waste paper. He communicated his suspicion to the disbursing department, but never investigated the records or took any further interest in the matter until January, 1891. The only tangible evidence he had was in the disappearance of type, etc. Captain Stone, disbursing officer, gave testimony in regard to disposition of public property except waste paper. He gave permission to Harrington to take home an old carpet, but he did not know that it had been returned. He never gave Harrington authority to take desks or book cases to his home.

ASSISTANT HEADSMAN.

Fowler Will Assist Maxwell in the Gory, Brilliant Future.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Edwin C. Fowler, the chief clerk to the first assistant postmaster general, has been designated to assist Mr. Maxwell, the fourth assistant. During the first administration of President Cleveland Mr. Fowler was acting first assistant much of the time and as chief clerk to Mr. Stevens, son became thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office. The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was 119. Of these ninety-nine were to fill vacancies caused by deaths and resignations and twenty by removals. Of the postmasters removed seventeen had served four years and over.

Report Speaks for Itself.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Morton declined to discuss the merits of the crop report published today and in reference to the interpretation put upon his telegram to President Hamilton, of the Chicago board of trade, said: "I cannot spare time to correct interpretations. The crop report has been issued. It is an honest attempt to approximate the truth."

Back at His Desk.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Senator White, of Louisiana, returned from Wilmington, Del., at 10:42 o'clock this morning. An immense crowd gathered at the depot at Wilmington to greet the president on his arrival from Delaware place, Ambassador Bayard's country residence.

Clerks Have No Opinions.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Smith has given notice to the law clerks and other high grade employees of the interior department that an expression of opinion to an outsider as to the probable solution of any question pending before the department will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Lewis Used Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Richard O. Lewis, of Wisconsin, has been temporarily appointed confidential clerk to the commissioner of the general land office, vice Collins, resigned. It is understood that Commissioner Lamont's son will ultimately be given this position.

Private Secretary to Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Carlisle has appointed Herman Vandenend, editor of the Paducah (Ky.) Standard, his private secretary. Mr. Vandenend is 30 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and was appointed on the recommendation of Congressman Stone.

Eckels May Be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Platt said this afternoon that the opposition to the confirmation of Eckels was rapidly dwindling, and that he thought the senate would confirm the nomination.

O'Rourke's Soft Thing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Carlisle today appointed Jeremiah O'Rourke of Newark, N. J., supervising architect of the treasury department, vice W. J. Edgcomb, resigned.

FIGHTING EDITOR.

Edwards Will Make Edenbach Prove His Statements.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 10.—A warrant was this afternoon sworn out by Charles William Edwards, publisher of the Evening Journal of this city, and a candidate for public printer, for the arrest of Fred Edenbach, private secretary to the president, on the charge of libel. Edwards' appointment as public printer is being opposed by the typographical union. Serious charges of a personal nature are said to have been filed with the president in opposition to the appointment of Edwards, and a paper issued in the interests of the typographical union, has industriously circulated the same. Edenbach contributed a letter which was published in a recent issue of the typographical paper and this letter forms the basis of the criminal proceedings brought by Edwards against Edenbach.

LINCHED A BRUTE.

A Farmer Strung Up for Murdering His Wife.

PICKENS, Miss., April 10.—Jeff Pickett, a farmer living eight miles west of Pickens, was lynched last night by a mob for killing his wife. Saturday Jefferson went to the residence of a neighbor named Ellison and told a harrowing story about how some unknown person had assaulted and fatally injured his wife with an ax. The alarm was given by Ellison and an investigation of thoroughness soon fastened the crime on Jeff Pickett, who confessed. When the news of the crime spread over the country yesterday hundreds of farmers flocked to the scene. The excitement became intense and a number of them wanted to burn Jefferson at the stake, but this idea was abandoned and the covering wretch was dragged to a hickory tree and jerked into space. The body was then ridged with bullets.

Begin Chess Today.

Knox, Ind., April 10.—Emanuel Lasker and Mr. Showalter, the chess champion, are here arranging the preliminaries of their match. The play will begin tomorrow.

END OF THE STRIKE

World's Fair Men Admit Their Grave Mistake

AND WILL WORK AGAIN TODAY

Chief Burnham Forces Russell to Acknowledge That the Trades Council Was Too Hasty.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The strike inaugurated at the world's fair grounds this morning was amicably settled today at a meeting of the council of administration with the executive committee of the Building Trades Council. The whole trouble is settled as far as the exposition company is concerned, but there are, however, several contractors on the grounds who must sign the agreement before they will return to work. There are 2,000 men who will not return to work in the morning on this account. A committee will be at work early endeavoring to get these contractors to sign the agreement, which will put these men at work and enable the great enterprise to be pushed to an early completion.

The session of the two committees this afternoon was a long one and both sides of the trouble were thoroughly discussed. Director of Works Burnham proved to President Russell of the Building Trades Council that the building trades had agreed, when work on the fair was commenced, that union and non-union men should work together without discrimination. It was this question of hiring non-union men that was the real cause of the strike. President Russell finally acknowledged that in that one particular the building trades were in the wrong.

The Agreement.

The following document was then drawn up by George V. Massey and was signed by the executive committee of the building trades:

Whereas, In a conference held this day between the executive committee of the Building Trades Council, and the council of administration of the World's Columbian exposition, it was alleged and suggested that in the employment of workmen in the several trades represented by said executive committee for work under the direction and supervision of said exposition company, discrimination had been made against representatives of organized labor; and

Whereas, Such allegations (if well founded) suggested a condition, contrary to the views and purposes of this council and its director of works, and in order that its views and policy in its behalf may be clearly declared and understood, it is by said council

Resolved, That in the employment of workmen or artisans in the several trades represented by said executive committee for the performance of work under the direction and supervision of the World's Columbian exposition, representatives of union or organized labor shall be entitled to equal consideration with those of non-union labor; and that those workmen heretofore employed by said exposition company who have not day gone out on strike shall not be refused employment hereafter on that account, it being the express purpose of the council that organized labor, as such, shall not be discriminated against; and

Resolved, Further, that there shall be paid to every action employed by the exposition company at least the minimum rate of wages prescribed for the trade in which he is employed; and

Resolved, Further, that an authorized representative or delegate of each of said trades shall be furnished with a pass entitling him to free admission to the grounds, and shall have the right to confer with the workmen of his trade at all times, provided such conference shall not materially interfere with or retard the work.

Resolved, Further, that the concessions made in and by the foregoing resolutions, are so made with the distinct understanding that they shall be accepted by said executive committee as a full settlement and solution of the present controversy that the men who have gone out on strike shall return to work at once; and that the provisions and stipulations of said resolutions shall continue in force and be operative during the whole period of the exposition.

Labor Lies Down.

The strike was then declared off, and President Russell promised that the men should return to work this morning if no thing had happened. Delegates will be stationed on the grounds to instruct the men to go back, but not to allow the men working for those contractors who have not signed the new scale to resume work. The meeting broke up in a very friendly manner, the delegates shaking hands with President Higginbotham and Director of Works Burnham.

The net result of the strike, was the loss of one day's work to the men, the securing of free tickets for walking delegates and twenty-four hours' loss of time in completing the fair when every minute is precious. It is virtually a back down on the part of the labor leaders, who were compelled to admit that the question of employing non-union men was settled finally two years ago. Four thousand five hundred workmen obeyed the orders of the building trades council to strike and about 1,000 ignored the orders.

Very Orderly Strike.

In obedience to the order of the Building Trades Council, issued after a conference that lasted until a late hour last night, 4,000 union mechanics employed at the world's fair grounds quit work or rather failed to go to work at 5 o'clock this morning. The trades represented are carpenters, painters, ornamental iron workers, bricklayers and sheet iron workers, cornice workers, stonemasons, gasfitters, electrical workers, the workers, mosaic workers, lathe, gas and electrical fixture hangers, cement finishers, fresco painters, house painters, marble cutters, gravel raders and other smaller trades. This

bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers are not involved.

There was no violence whatever and beyond an occasional muttered threat there was no indication of any. The men had brought their kits and tools with them in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the difficulty and most of them sat quietly around discussing the situation, leaving the work of negotiation to their leaders.

The force of police and Columbian guards, which had been held in readiness, had nothing to do beyond keeping the gateways clear.

Chicago Wins Her Suit.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The lake front case is at last at an end so far as the vital issues are concerned. The end came this morning when Justice Field announced that the motion of the city of Chicago in the case of the Illinois Central railroad, appellant, vs. the city of Chicago and state of Illinois, seeking the court to issue the mandate to the court below to carry out the judgment of the supreme court, was agreed to. He then ordered the clerk to issue the mandate.

Killed by an Explosion.

CHICAGO, April 10.—An explosion in the factory of the Chicago Rubber works at Grand avenue and West Ohio streets today killed one man and badly wrecked the building. The dead man's name is Fogarty. He was one of the company's employees. A defective heater used in the preparation of rubber caused the explosion. Fogarty was working near the heater and flying pieces of the wreck struck and killed him.

Burned in a Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—An explosion occurred in Elack Diamond mine this morning at Laurence. The explosion was caused by a lighted lamp in the hands of the mine, which fired a pocket of gas. William George, aged 46, was burned almost to a crisp, and William Wellington, aged 37, was fatally burned. Three unknown Hungarians were slightly burned and otherwise injured.

Mod Carriers Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—The hod carriers and the assistants to the bricklayers all over the city struck this morning for an advance in wages. They say they will not resume work until the price demanded is granted to them. The price they are getting is 25 cents an hour for brickmen and 28 1/2 cents for mortarmen. They wanted 28 1/2 cents per hour for brickmen and 30 cents for mortarmen. There are about 350 men on strike.

Howard for a Murderer.

CARLEISLE, Pa., April 10.—The murder of George Martin, who was shot early yesterday morning, is still at large. It is believed that Charles Salyard, a notorious burglar, is the man who committed the crime. The city council and county commissioners have jointly offered \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer. The county clerk is being searched for him, and if caught he may be lynched, as there is great excitement over the murder.

McDonald Will Case Appeal.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—It is now definitely settled that the McDonald will case, recently tried in the Hamilton circuit court, will be appealed to the supreme court of Indiana. The attorneys for Mrs. McDonald have filed with the clerk of the court a precept for the transcript of the records, and the court clerk has ordered the clerk to transcribe the evidence, which will make a volume of about 2,000 pages of typewritten legal cap.

Club House Bars Must Pay.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The supreme court today decided the case of the state court of the Boston club in favor of the state. Nearly all the clubs in this city run private bars and the suit was to compel them to pay the regular license of \$1,000 a year. The club defense was that they bought and sold liquor to members at cost. Unless the bars are closed the state will derive a revenue of \$100,000 a year from this source.

This Strike a Failure.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—About 100 of the 500 men in the locomotive shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad who struck Saturday morning to work this morning. The union men are out admit that the wages offered by the company are entirely satisfactory. Some of the union men are at work today and others say they will return tomorrow if the strike is not declared off by that time.

Troops for Locke.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Company A, Thirtieth infantry, in command of Capt. John B. Guthrie, has been ordered from Fort Reno, O. T., to the scene of the Indian troubles in the Choctaw country by General Miles. The orders given to Captain Guthrie say he is instructed simply to preserve peace and protect life.

Burned by Molten Metal.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 10.—At 1:30 this morning a twelve blow out of one of the furnaces at the Riverside works. A large quantity of molten metal poured out into the casting room. John Larken, a helper, was frightfully burned and died at a later hour. Michael King, a helper, was also terribly burned but will recover.

Brick Works Assign.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 10.—W. H. Wallace & Co. of Hammondville, this county, this forenoon filed letters of assignment in the courts in this city. The liabilities are estimated at \$40,000. The assets are a large brick works and a company store. The assignment was made to J. A. Paisley and T. J. Lawrence.

Y. M. C. A. Fire.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 10.—About 12 o'clock last night the Young Men's Christian association building, the largest and finest in the city, erected by the famous singer, Les D. Sankey, was completely gutted by fire. Director Thompson was on duty and the fire was rescued by the firemen with great difficulty.

Murdered the Colonel.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 10.—John Morarty this afternoon fired two shots at close range into the body of Colonel Streeter, killing him instantly. The murder was the outcome of a neighborhood feud in one of the suburbs.

Strike of Coal Miners.

BIRMINGHAM, April 10.—Five thousand coal miners in the Hordge district, province of Hainaut, have resolved upon a general strike, partly for higher wages and partly for universal suffrage.

HE FIGHTS THE BILL

Chamberlain Attacks Gladstone's Pet Measure.

SAYS IT MEANS NOTHING

And Also Intimates That If It Is Passed Ireland Will Make War on England.

LONDON, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the house of commons today when discussion was resumed on the motion for the second reading of the Irish home rule bill. The first speaker was Herbert W. Paul, liberal M. P. for South Edinburgh. Mr. Paul's remarks did not fill the benches, and it was not until the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain arose that the members hurried in. Mr. Chamberlain said that the bill proposed to establish a brand new legislature for Ireland. The prime minister asked them when the controversy would be settled if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, Would the bill settle the controversy? Was Mr. Gladstone in too great a hurry and was he not too impatient to deal with the Irish difficulty? A new era had opened for Ireland with the establishment of the Irish church. Then the agrarian question had been partly settled.

Attacks Gladstone.

Time ought to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of these other measures, but the prime minister said that Ireland was still discontented and that no progress toward conciliation had been made. If such was the case then the prediction of the prime minister regarding the measures he had already proposed for Ireland and proven fallacious and three discredit on similar predictions in regard to the present measure giving Ireland a separate legislature.

Probably, added Mr. Chamberlain, the people of England will accept the bill if they believed that it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question, but he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority and treated the most influential and prosperous sections of the Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that section of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland alone, but England equally had reason to dread the results of the measure.

Chamberlain's Fears.

The whole of the property classes, continued Mr. Chamberlain, whatever their religion, were opposed to the bill. Had the prime minister, he asked, ever taken any steps to succeed when the government was opposed by the classes owning property? Even the nationalists in accepting the measure did not admit that it was a finality. There was absolutely nothing definite in the bill. As soon as an Irish parliament would be formed they would find it to be a patched up bill.

He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against England, but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponent, thereby exposing England to the risk of simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now places boundless faith in the Irish people, but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and the life of the nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of man and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass they occupied disgrace, the government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantage.

Defending the Bill.

Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish people would accept it as a measure of lasting peace. They would not allow themselves to be misled by the Irish party. He could not say that the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the home rule bill; nevertheless they accepted the bill generally as an honest settlement of the question. As far as the Irish party would foresee, it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried the prime minister would win the undying gratitude of millions of men.

William Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the house. Mr. Redmond ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from catholic Ireland. If disturbances in Ireland should follow the passage of the bill, they would be due to the conduct of the opposition leaders, who had not hesitated to excite the worst passions of both catholics and protestants.

Sir George Answers Joe.

Sir George, secretary for Scotland, who followed Mr. Redmond, made an elaborate defense of the bill. He commended Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain for their frankness in at least admitting the necessity of settling the Irish question by some measure of local self government.

Both of the weightiest of the opponents of the bill, he said, had in fact admitted that had the bill contained a guarantee of the supremacy of the imperial parliament they would have accepted it. But all guarantees formerly accepted by the opposition had been considered notably the retention of Irish members at Westminster, which was demanded as insistently in 1886. Sir George taunted Mr. Chamberlain with the inconsistency in this matter and charged the conservative party with practicing now all the arts of obstruction which they found so objectionable when used by the nationalists. After arguing in detail the argument of the opposition against specific provisions of the bill, he denounced strongly the Ulster program. The leading conservative spokesman he said, were indulging a prospective justification of civil war in Ireland. He, for his part, did not care for civil war. The men who were talking so loudly about fighting were not of the fighting kind.

Keeping Arms Out of Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Baron Houghton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has issued an

order limiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Arms and ammunition must be imported only at certain ports and all consignments must, previous to consignment, obtain a permit from the customs officer having jurisdiction of the arms consigned. The customs officials are authorized to open packages suspected of containing arms or ammunition imported contrary to the order.

TO CALL DOWN TURKEY.

The Abuse of the Armenian Christians Arouses British Ire.

LONDON, April 10.—Advice from Constantinople shows that the British consuls at Smyrna, Trebizond and other places in Anatolia have sent to the British embassy at Constantinople a list containing the names of 1,800 Armenians who are imprisoned on various charges in the several consular jurisdictions. The question of the treatment of the Armenian Christians by the Turks is again assuming importance, and it is reported that Great Britain will propose the holding of a conference by the European powers to consider Turkish misrule in Armenia. It is charged that it is a common occurrence for Turks to kidnap christian girls and dispose of them to the owners of harems. If the relatives and friends of the girls at tempt to regain them they are met with the statement that the girls have embraced Mohammedism, and this as a rule ends the matter, so far as the Armenians are concerned. The christians are ridiculed and subjected to gross outrages, and if they object to that treatment they find themselves arrested on trumped up charges and always found guilty. It is hoped in London that the British government will intervene with the ports to bring about a change in the treatment of christians.

WOULD STAB VASARY.

The Venerable Cardinal Nearly Killed by a Fanatic.

VIENNA, April 10.—Great excitement has been caused by an attempt to assassinate Cardinal Vazary, the primate of Hungary. The cardinal was walking with his secretary when a well-dressed young man rushed upon him and made desperate attempts to stab him with a knife. The cardinal stepped to one side, evading the blows of the assassin, while the secretary received two severe stabs at the hands of the assailant. The would-be murderer was arrested, but refused to give any information as to his motive or identity. Cardinal Vazary was unhurt. There seems to be no doubt that the attempt to murder the cardinal was prompted by the intense struggle now going on in Hungary in relation to civil marriage and the baptism of children of mixed marriages, in which the cardinal is looked upon as the leader of the ecclesiastical party. The assassin appears to be a fanatic.

PRESS AN INVENTOR.

Turpin, the Discoverer of Melinite, Liberated by Carnot.

PARIS, April 10.—President Carnot has issued an order for the release of M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, convicted of betraying secrets in connection with the manufacture of melinite, an explosive, the secret of which was owned by the government of France. Some sensation has been caused recently by the charge that Turpin had been offered exemption from punishment by M. De Freycinet, minister of war at the time, on conditions that Turpin would not accept. Turpin and three others, Tripone, Fasseur and Feuvrier were each sentenced to four years imprisonment, also with fines, limited in the case of Turpin to \$500, in June, 1891, for their connection with the sale of the secret of the manufacture of melinite.

Disgrace of the Tricolor.

ZANZIBAR, April 10.—A British cruiser has seized a new sailing under French colors and having on board sixty children; which had been kidnapped from Zanzibar by Arabs under French protection, and evidently intended to be disposed of as slaves. The incident will be used to enforce the protest of the British against the course of the French authorities in permitting the use of the French flag by the Arabs in kidnapping both slaves and free children, thus making the French flag a cover for the slave traffic.

Lily Was Remembered.

LONDON, April 10.—The Exchange Telegraph company says that the property of George Abington Baird, or Squire Abington, who got no intact to his family, as has been stated. A will made by Baird aboard the steamer Majestic during his voyage to the United States, has been found among his effects. It is said, and under the provisions of Mrs. Langtry will receive a large property.

Wedding Preparations.

VIENNA, April 10.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is devoting his time and money to preparations for maintaining a magnificent court in Sofia for his marriage to Princess Louise, daughter of the duke of Parma. He has bought 700 gala liveries for lackeys, several gala coaches, richly horses and many valuable paintings.

Osman Digna Repulsed.

CAIRO, April 10.—Osman Digna, the dervish leader, has made another raid in Upper Egypt. He directed his incursion toward Fokar and was met and repulsed by the Egyptian cavalry. The cavalry pursued Digna's forces and killed twelve of the dervishes.